SATURDAY.....AUGUST 29, '08.

SIMPLE CHURN.

Revolving Barrel Type of Machine Hard to Beat.

Several new and ingeniously devised churns have appeared on the market in recent years, most of which are no improvement over the old designs. The most practical, and at the same time the most economical, churn is the revolving barrel form shown in the sketch. The labor of operating this churn is less than either the dash or the whirling paddle form, and it makes better butter. There are no inside fixtures to be cleaned and no crevices or corners that are difficult to clean.

This churn has a hole in the side near the bottom, through which the buttermilk may be drawn off, which is a great advantage. It is a demonstrated fact that butter can be churned better in a churn having no internal fixtures than in one with an elaborate set of paddles.

PERIOD OF LACTATION.

It Has an Important Bearing on the Value of the Cow.

The period of lactation, or the length of time a cow will milk, is an important point, and one that does not seem thoroughly appreciated. The "escutcheon," or "milk mirror," is a fair guide to what may be expected from a cow on this score, but weekly records of the milk are more reliable, and if these records are compared with the escutcheon and general appearance, much valuable information will be learned.

The heaviest milkers are not always the best cows, as many an animal giving a comparatively small quantity will continue to milk almost up to her next calving, yielding in the long run more milk, and being, therefore, the more profitable cow for the dairy.

As a rule, the smaller the yield, the richer is the quality of the milk, and similarly the smaller breeds of cattle generally give the best milk. The richness of milk is due to the properties of the fat globules. Milk containing large and regular sized fat globules yields up all the butter fat in the churn, and all conditions being equal, makes better butter, both in flavor, color and quality, than that containing small and irregular sized fat globules.

The trade or business of the farm should therefore determine the breed of the cow to be used. If milk is required, the larger breeds of cattle should be kept; if butter, the smaller ones.

Making Permanent Pastures.

Timothy alone does not make good pasture, and blue grass is slow about coming in. The quickest returns are obtained from sowing thickly a mixture of many grasses, which will give varieties that mature at all seasons. Prepare land very thoroughly by repeated harrowings, pulverize the surface and sow at the rate of two bushels per acre very early in the spring. The following is a good mixture for land that is neither too wet or too dry: Six pounds timothy, six pounds rye grass, seven pounds Kentucky blue grass, five pounds orchard grass, four pounds red top, three pounds tall meadow oat grass, three pounds sheep's fescue, and one pound each of hard fescue, soft meadow grass, meadow fox tail, red clover and white clover. Seed should be thoroughly mixed, divided in equal portions and the field sown both ways, then the seed brushed in lightly. Keep animals off until midsummer, when the grass may be pastured lightly for the rest of the year.

Sandy Soil.

Sandy soil is very easy to work, and when the humus is abundant the productiveness is not below that of other soils. Many sandy soils carry a good percentage of clay, though that does not appear to the ordinary observer. A soil that has no clay is not soil but sand. Such is not suitable for agricultural operations till it has been modified by the application of clay. There are many localities where a slight increase of the clay content of the sand soil would greatly increase its capacity. The clay makes the sandy soil retentive of moisture and also enables it to hold the soluble plant food so necessary to the growth of plants.

Time Proves Dairy Theories.

It will be difficult in a few years more to find any dairymen who ever poked fun at the practical experiments with balanced rations. You can't find a man to-day who ever said, for example, that the United States department of agriculturre was wild when it called Dr. E. Lewis Sturtavant to investigate the merits of the first Danish Weston milk separator, and yet there were hundreds.—Agricultural Report.

STORAGE OF BUTTER.

Stated That Large Amount Is Being Packed in Cold Storage.

It is reported that the amount of butter being stored for next winter is very large. The fine pastures this spring and summer have made it possible to produce an enormous amount of milk, and the creameries have been able to secure an unusually large amount of this. The surplus butter, instead of going onto the retail market to depress the prices, has gone into the storage houses.

It is said that on the first of June last year the total amount of butter in the cold storage houses of the country amounted to 1,500,000 pounds, while this year the amount on the same date was 7,000,000 pounds. This is a good start and indicates that the market is well under control.

It also indicates, says Farmers' Review, that there is a great deal of money in the hands of the men that are storing this butter. Last summer when the tightness of the money market began to be felt, much of the butter being held had to be thrown on the market to get out of it the value tied up in it. That the buyers of butter are able to store and hold such large quantities indicates a decided improvement in the commercial conditions. The farmers are in every way benefited by the state of affairs, as it prevents the demoralization of the butter market, which would affect the farmers both through the creameries and through the farm butter trade.

ADVANTAGES OF FALL CALVES.

Milk Is Worth More Then, and Calves Are Easier to Raise.

There is every good reason why calves should ordinarily be dropped in the fall. September and October are the best months. In the first place, it brings the biggest production of milk at the season of the year when prices are highest. Then, too, it is better for the calf to go through the cold months of his first winter unweaned, and if turned out upon pasture about June 1 he will hardly miss the milk.

Much has been said and written about raising calves, but unless the underlying principles are kept in mind the job is a failure. Indigestion is the chief difficulty with the pail-fed calf. Some calves seem to be born with poor stomachs, and no amount of care will prevent the trouble.

Use moderate quantities of milk, not exceeding four quarts for a young calf, heated to 100 degrees. Feed at regular intervals from a clean pail. If the milk of the cow is very rich it will be safe to make it one-third hot water for the first few feeds.

After five or six days begin to substitute skim milk in a small proportion, until at the end of three weeks the youngster is wholly upon skim milk. Keep some bright hay and mixed feed before him, and he will soon learn to lick them. A good, bright stable, plenty of sun, and in the spring a good pasture, are essential.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

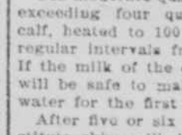
Careful Feeding Essential to Getting Largest Profits.

It is estimated that the average amount of feed required to produce a ton of butter worth $500, is equivalent to 40 tons of hay, worth in the market $280. Adding the fertility value of the hay left after producing the butter, to the value of the ton of butter, equals $700, or a return of $17.50 per ton for the hay when sold to the cow, while that fed to produce beef or mutton returns only $13.50. Of course, the difference in favor of feeding the cow goes to pay for the excess of labor required in dairying. This view of the matter might help in the choice of the kind of animals to feed. With broad acres and little available help, it might be best to feed beef or sheep. On smaller farms and more help, feed the cow and hog. The degree of profit in either case depends much on the skill of the feeder and on the selection of the animal. A friend of mine, whose farm is near Fond du Lac, told me that he received from his 25 cows one year an average of $92 per cow for milk and cream. Some of my neighbors are satisfied to get $45 per cow.—George C. Hill in Address.

METHOD OF THROWING CATTLE.

Simple and Effective Manner of Doing the Trick.

A is a rope of any size desired and about 24 feet long. It is first tied around the animal's neck at E, then passed to B, where it is held and allowed to drop down and is then raised over the animal's back and passed through the part held at B. When the rope is pulled it will draw tight. The rope is then passed at D, where it is fixed in the same way as at B. Now pull on the rope, and the animal will lie down.



STRIPPINGS.

Weigh the milk, and find out what the cows are doing.

If the milk flow drops off from flies and short pastures you cannot bring the cows up again to their yield without great cost.

There ought to be a law prohibiting the mortgaging of the family cow. Where a man has a large family of small children, a good cow furnishes half of their living.

His Two Weights.

Jones—What do you think young Chumpley weighs?

Brown—About 200 pounds on the scales and about ten ounces in the community.—Half Holiday.

Life's Requirements.

Thou must command and win, or serve and lose, suffer or triumph, be an anvil or a hammer.—Goethe.

SELECT WITH CARE

MATERIALS FOR SMALL DAUGHTER'S WARDROBE.

Light Designs Are Pretty for a Time. But Not Serviceable—Patterns by All Means to Be Avoided.

These are the days when the younger daughters of the household strike terror to mother's heart by announcing that they have nothing to wear!

Their elder sisters, knowing how to care for delicate summer fabrics and how to select the proper gown to wear on occasions when wear and tear must be considered, generally have a presentable wardrobe in midsummer, but a sorry array is presented in the closet of the younger girl.

A few thrifty mothers have learned to select heavy and medium-weight tub fabrics for the majority of frocks

to be worn by Miss Sixteen, but the vast majority are caught in the lure of delicately tinted and woven fabrics which can be washed only with infinite care and which yield to the sun's uncompromising rays.

The mothers who now find themselves face to face with the task of renewing Miss Sixteen's summer wardrobe, will do well to recall that fall and school days are ahead, and to plan upon making the new gowns do double duty, that is, finish off the vacation season and answer various purposes in the fall.

Lawns, batistes, organdies, etc., should be avoided except for making up party frocks, and even then a net or chiffon cloth, or light silk, is a better investment for fall and winter evening use.

Chiffon cloth, unlike chiffon pure and simple, does not suffer greatly from humidity, and all the nets, silk or cotton, are excellent between-season investments. Be careful in selecting your net and avoid the filet patterns. This because filet has had such a long run that certainly in the fall it will be counted among the passe designs. Better far to employ a simple dotted, ringed or flowered net, and trim it with pipings, bias folds or shirrings of white satin or ribbon in soft finish.

Right here a word about slips to be worn under these little party frocks. Do not buy taffeta for this purpose. It has gone out entirely, and soft messaline or a fine grade of china silk is used instead under net, chiffon, etc.

For wear under organdie, batiste or fine lawn, there is nothing better than a delicately tinted lawn, blue, pink, green or lavender, according to the complexion of the wearer. This may be trimmed with inexpensive german val lace, and will wash and outwear the silk slip.

A very pretty party frock is illustrated, which shows the apron effect now growing in popularity. This would be most effective in soft finished batiste, with batiste insertion and flouncing for trimming. Or the flouncing may be of batiste embroidery and the insertions of lace.

If batiste insertion is employed, get a fine but rather open pattern, suggesting Irish crochet. The epaulet effect over the shoulder is very becoming to the slender girl. This frock should be worn over a delicately-tinted silk, and may have a matching sash in soft faille ribbon, made into a chou with long ends or in a very long narrow, bow, running up and down but never across the waist line, and very long ends.

Pretty Summer Card Cases.

Card cases of cretonne or linen are useful and pretty with summer dresses, and they are very easily made at home.

Most of them are lined with linen, although others are finished with taffeta. All are stiffened by a piece of tailor's canvas, placed between cover and lining. The linen must, of course, be cut straight—not bias—and turned back on the lining side at either end, to form pockets. Such card cases are usually bound in braid or stitched bands of the material, but, should they be of white linen, they are very attractive, when buttonholed all round the edge.

The owner's monogram, too, may be embroidered at one corner, either in linen floss or mercerized cotton, which greatly adds to the beauty and individuality of the whole.

WEDDING DRESS NOT COSTLY.

Fine Cream Veiling the Chief Material for Costume.

The dress illustrated here is just suited to the girl who does not wish to spend a large sum on her wedding dress and yet wishes to look nice.

It is carried out in fine cream veiling. The skirt is slightly full at the waist, sides and back; the foot is trimmed with a deep facing of chiffon

taffetas, cut in scallops, the silk being gradually wider towards the back.

The over-bodice is finely tucked on the shoulders, and is trimmed round the large armholes with silk passementerie; a bunch of orange blossom and myrtle ornaments the left side and trails up to the shoulder; the under-slip is of white crepe-de-chine with lace yoke, the sleeves, being trimmed with insertion. The tulle veil is attached to the hair under a coronet of orange blossoms.

SMALL RUFFLE IS GOOD.

Becoming Arrangement of Tulle in White or Colors.

The ruffle of the moment is a very becoming arrangement of tulle in white or colors, the middle of which is under the chin, and the strings tied tightly at the back.

One great objection to the long ruffle is that it hides the often very pretty line of the shoulders, but the little neck ruff is not open to this objection. The wide-brimmed hats surrounded by ruchings of silk or tulle ought always to have a neck ruff to match the latter, so very becoming is the effect. For instance, one of the new small brown straw toques, with a tan-brown ruche of tulle, this repeated in the ruff round the neck, goes beautifully with a clinging brown alpaca frock, and is rendered inexpressibly dainty by the addition of a touch or two of soft gray blue tulle, just resting on the hair.

It is a pity that one cannot describe in words the exact tone of this very becoming soft blue. It is not turquoise, and it is not nattier, but is very much softer, and paler, and grayer than either.

The Velvet Neckband.

The black velvet neckband, that for a short time was little seen, is now again being effectively used to give the desired piquant touch of black to the gimp of the one-piece frock.

The velvet is very narrow, from half an inch to a little more in width, and is usually placed at the base of the lace stock; the ends are then crossed in the front, and a small brooch or buckle holds them in place. The ends left after crossing are not over an inch or less in length. They are seldom placed at the top of the stock, being too heavy and hot looking; besides it is not nearly so dainty to have the velvet close to one's skin in hot weather.

Toilet Table Lights.

It is impossible to dress to look one's best unless the toilet table has a brilliant light above it. It is mortifying to discover small wisps of straying hair and errors about one's attire which entirely escaped attention in the semi-darkness at home. A clever woman has her bedroom most cunningly lighted so that by means of another mirror opposite that on her dressing table she can see herself in every position. This is one reason why she is rarely seen with "yawnings" between bodice and skirt, glimpses at petticoats through plackets and the back of collar badly adjusted.

Equal to the Occasion.

Tourist—My physician advises me to locate where I may have the benefit of the south wind. Does it blow here?

Landlord—My! but you're fortunate in coming to just the right place! Why, the south wind always blows here.

Tourist—Always? Why, it seems to be blowing from the north now.

Landlord—Oh, it may be coming from that direction, but it's the south wind. It's just coming back, you know.—Judge.